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HORTICULTURE



KILLING MELON APHIS.

It Can Be Done by Fumigating with Tobacco Smoke.

The melon aphis has done great injury to melon plants in various sections of the country, particularly Texas. In a bulletin of the Texas experiment station it is recommended to plant a few rows of rape at both ends or at the side of the melon field before planting the melons. Rape is a natural food plant for an aphis which has universal distribution. This in-



Smoking Out the Bugs.

sect is the host for the majority of insects which destroy other aphides. In his way, ladybugs and other insects will become so numerous that they will ordinarily take care of the melon aphis. The rape should be left to grow until the cantaloupes are harvested.

The aphis can be killed on the vines by fumigating with tobacco smoke. For vines two or three feet long, make a light frame four feet wide and six feet long, to which attach eight-inch legs. Cover this with a good grade of muslin, cut two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame, so that it will cover the sides and lap on the ground. Earth may be placed on the lap to keep the smoke and gas from escaping.

After the cloth has been sewed and cut to the size desired, it should be saturated with linseed oil, then wrung out, slightly dried and nailed to the frame. For field work, make up at least ten frames, which one man can attend to.

Place the frame over the infested plant. Take some fumigating tobacco paper made for the purpose and put a piece in a tin can, which has perforations at the bottom edge, made by driving a large nail through the side, and place each can in opposite corners of the frame, but not on the vine; light according to directions. By this time many of the beneficial insects have escaped from under the cover.

With a trowel or other convenient small tool place a little dirt on the border of the cloth which lies on the ground to prevent the escape of gas. The frame should remain in position long enough to suffocate all aphids under it, which is usually from three to 30 minutes. One man should have enough frame to handle so that each one in succession may remain on a vine during the above time.

RENTED GARDEN A WINNER.

How the Town Resident May Be Able to Engage in Profitable Gardening.

For those who have not a suitable back yard it is frequently possible to rent a vacant lot close by, which can be very profitably tended and made to give an excellent supply of vegetables through the entire summer. A lot 50x60 feet was rented by one of our contributors for three dollars for the summer, says Orange Judd Farmer. Buildings shaded a portion of the ground, where cucumbers, squash and pumpkins were planted. The season was wet and late, but on March 17 first planting was made of one-half peck of early potatoes, beds of radishes, lettuce and onions. The remainder was planted about May 1 and as the ground was in a very dry location it was necessary to irrigate it twice with a garden hose at an expense of \$1.50 for water and rent of a hose.

The cultivation was shallow and flat; frequent hoeings stirred the ground. As soon as vines began to grow, beans and cucumbers were mulched with lawn mowings, which insured clean products. On May 25 lettuce, radishes and green onions were on the table from this garden, on June 15 potatoes and green peas.

The products of this little area were as follows: Six bushels potatoes, three bushels sweet potatoes, two bushels tomatoes, 34 cabbages, 20 dozen green corn, seven pounds lettuce, nine dozen radishes, three bushels turnips, five bushels beans, two gallons onions, seven pumpkins, three squashes, six muskmelons, two pecks peas. At market values these would have cost \$25. But grown in the garden the actual cost was five dollars plus the labor expended.

Corn and Cob Meal.

Corn and cob meal will be found satisfactory for dairy feeding, and is recommended whenever it is possible to secure it at not too great expense for grinding.

RUSSIAN PAPER MAKES AN ATTACK ON FRANCE

Object is Said to be a Desire on the Part of the Russians to Secure Closer Relations With Germany.

St. Petersburg.—An open attack upon the French government and Ambassador Bompard appeared Friday in the Novoye Vremya, which a week ago began reviewing and tentatively condemning the Franco-Russian alliance. It is supposed that the paper in this instance is serving as the mouthpiece of the powerful court party, which is working in favor of closer relations with Germany. The editorial is couched in intemperate and offensive language and seriously compromises the position of M. Bompard at St. Petersburg. It says:

"Tactless to the point of impudence has been the behavior of the Ambassador in urging unasked advice on Russian internal affairs, upon which he is a perfect ignoramus. The French government has also treated official Russia strangely, almost hostilely. The French official press and the official utterances in the chamber of deputies have indicated all along that France was anxious to engage in negotiations with the new-born duma, over the head or behind the back of the government. Such insincerity and double dealing is calculated to give open encouragement to the Russian revolutionists, who claim that France is more attentive to their voice than to the voice of the recognized and responsible representatives of the Russian empire."

Simultaneously the Novoye Vremya bitterly complains of the confusion of Russian diplomacy, pointing to the failure of Foreign Minister Izvolsky to bring about re-establishment of Russian prestige.

ALL IS PEACE NOW.

President and Admiral Yamamoto Agree Perfectly at Luncheon.

Oyster Bay.—An official statement announcing a "thoroughly good understanding and fundamental friendliness" between the United States and Japan, was issued by President Roosevelt on Friday, through Secretary Loeb, after the departure of Admiral Yamamoto and Ambassador Aoki from Sagamore Hill. The statement follows:

"The president had a long interview with Admiral Baron Yamamoto and it was most satisfactory in every way. It simply confirms what has already been made clear by Ambassador Aoki, the thoroughly good understanding between the two governments and the fundamental friendliness between the two nations."

Members of the Japanese party whom the president entertained at luncheon returned to New York at 3 o'clock. Ambassador Aoki, as he boarded the special car, remarked that neither he nor the admiral cared to make any statement regarding their visit to the president.

PETER LARSEN DEAD.

Was Probably Richest Man in Northwest, With Exception of W. A. Clark.

Helena, Mont.—Peter Larsen, one of the richest men in the northwest, died at his home here Friday night, after an illness of two years. Never was there more striking example of availing oneself than the career of Peter Larsen, who less than forty years ago landed on American shores penniless, unacquainted with the language or customs of the country, died the wealthiest man in the northwest, with the possible exception of former Senator Clark. All of Mr. Larsen's vast wealth, variously estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, came through legitimate business investments.

Exposes Congo Conditions.

Brussels.—Major Lomair, who served eighteen years in the Congo and who resigned when notified he would be prosecuted for cruelty toward native soldiers, has retaliated by publishing a sensational exposure of the republican condition in the native army. He declared the soldiers are merely brigands who raid the populace, assault the women and burn the villages. The major adds that when he attempted to protect the natives by inflicting severe punishment upon the troops, his disciplinary measures were overruled by his superiors.

Quarantine on the Gulf.

New Orleans.—Dispatches from Galveston, Texas, say that a movement to make United States quarantine universal along the gulf coast has been started by the Galveston chamber of commerce. Texas alone of all the gulf states maintains quarantine over the federal government. The Galveston chamber has sent a request to Washington that Galveston be given government quarantine regulation the same as those of other gulf state ports.

GUILTY OF PEONAGE.

West Virginia Lumber Companies Held Italians in Bondage.

Charleston, W. Va.—In the federal court the Ritter Lumber company of Meben pleaded guilty to an indictment charging conspiracy to hold employees in peonage. The charge contained twenty counts, the minimum fine for each being \$1,000, the fine will be imposed later. These indictments followed an investigation by the national government, at the request of the Italian ambassador.

ATTEMPTS LIFE OF FRENCH PRESIDENT

Two Shots Fired at Fallieres, But the Aim of the Assassin Was Bad.

Excited Crowds Prevented From Lynching the Man After His Arrest.—Prisoner Declares He is the Victim of Many Villainies.

Paris.—The national fete on Sunday was marred by a dastardly attempt on the life of President Fallieres by Leon Maille, a naval reservist of Havre, who, it is believed, is suffering from the mania of persecution. Maille fired two shots at the president, but did not hit him. He was at once placed under arrest.

The landau in which the president, Premier Clemenceau and the president's secretary were seated, had arrived at the corner of Lesseur street when, from the curb the would-be assassin fired in quick succession two shots point blank at the president. Miraculously no one was hit. President Fallieres was cool and collected when the cortege stopped. The diplomats who were following the president's carriage alighted from their carriage and hurried to the side of M. Fallieres.

Finding that nobody had been injured, by the president's orders, the cortege moved on. In the meantime two policemen seized Maille, who made no resistance, but the police with difficulty prevented the excited crowds from lynching the prisoner until a cordon of reserves came up and conducted him to the station. There Maille refused to give any reasons for his act, saying:

"The revelations I have are so grave and serious that I will only make them before a magistrate for transmission to the chief of state. It is a matter between the government and me. I am the victim of many villainies."

Charges Against Russian Generals.

St. Petersburg.—A document containing the indictments against Lieutenant General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, Lieutenant General Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberia division at Port Arthur; Major General Reiss, chief of staff to General Stoessel, and Lieutenant General Smirnov, who preceded Lieutenant General Stoessel in command at Port Arthur, was made public here Saturday. These officers are being tried by court martial on charges of cowardice and treason. The indictments set forth that Stoessel and Fock deliberately sent false reports of battles that never occurred, recommended their own friends and generals who had lost battles for decorations, and surrendered the Port Arthur fortress in spite of the fact that they had at hand ample munitions for resistance. All the crimes with which Stoessel, Reiss and Fock are charged are capital offenses.

It Will Be Hard for the Latin-American Republics.

The Hague.—The approaching discussion of the American proposition relating to the collection of pecuniary debts is arousing great interest, especially because of the attitude of delegations of the Latin-American countries. Several of these delegates oppose the American proposition personally but have received instructions from their governments to vote in favor of it. They complain, however, that the administration at Washington has influenced their governments to side with the United States.

An Experiment of Root.

Washington.—With the view of placing all diplomatic and consular matters relating to Japan and China in the hands of officials familiar with conditions in the Orient, the state department has perfected the organization of a "far eastern bureau" which will have charge of all correspondence and preliminary treaty negotiations with the Oriental governments. This new department is more or less in the nature of an experiment, which, if it proves satisfactory, may lead to the organization of similar bureaus for other foreign countries.

Wants New and Honest Officials.

San Francisco.—District Attorney Langdon on Saturday made the following statement: "The prosecution is keenly disappointed by the failure of the labor and commercial organizations of the city to assent to its plan for a convention of thirty delegates to select for appointment by the board of supervisors a successor to Mayor Boxton. It is necessary that a new and honest mayor be at once selected to bring order out of the municipal chaos that prevails."

Schmitz Again Meets Defeat.

San Francisco.—Mayor Schmitz suffered another defeat Saturday when his application to the court of appeals for a writ of mandate was exposed by Attorney C. W. Cobb, representing the prosecution, as a sham and a pretense laid upon the foundation of misstatements and deception. The petition charges that Judge Dunne was biased; alleges that he has refused to settle the bill of exceptions, and that he is purposely hindering the perfection of the appeal in order to keep Schmitz in the county jail.

SENSATIONS ARE SPRUNG IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

One Witness Confessed to Participation With Orchard and Mob in Riot at Wardner, Idaho.

Boise, Idaho.—Sensation followed sensation quickly in the Haywood trial on Saturday, when the state commenced its rebuttal evidence. One witness on the stand confessed to participation in a labor riot resulting in the death of two men, the record of conviction of murder in the second degree of a witness for the defense was introduced and the proof of another having been sent to the insane asylum upon the information of his neighbors was offered. Finally, shortly after court adjourned for the day, information was sworn to and a warrant for perjury issued in a magistrate's court against Dr. I. L. McGee, a physician of Wallace, Idaho, who was one of the witnesses for the defense in the discrediting of Orchard.

William Dewey, a witness in rebuttal for the state, confessed to active, armed participation in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator at Wardner on April 29, 1899, when two men were killed and a mob of a thousand men participated in the riot.

Harry Orchard commenced his series of great crimes at Wardner. He confessed to lighting one of the fuses that started the explosion and he swore that William F. Davis, known among his fellows as "Big Bill" Davis, led the mob. Witnesses for the defense have sworn that Orchard was not at Wardner on April 29. Davis himself has sworn to having been elsewhere and positively denied any connection with the crime for complicity in which Paul Corcoran was tried and convicted, and some ten or a dozen men, including Davis himself, were indicted by the grand jury. Davis on the stand admitted that he went into hiding immediately after the rioting.

Dewey swore that not only did "Big Bill" accompany the mob to Wardner, but that he served out guns, rifles and ammunition to the union men gathered in the union hall at Burke before they went to Wardner, and was one of the leaders of the column that advanced on the concentrator before the work of destruction commenced.

Ten witnesses in rebuttal were examined on Saturday. Most of them were called to disprove statements as to Orchard's movements in north Idaho and as to the disposal of his interests in the Hercules mine. One of the most interesting of the witnesses was August Paulsen, who was at one time a poor miner in the Coeur d'Alenes and a partner of Orchard in the Hercules mine. He retained his interest in the Hercules for five years, until the mine became one of the best properties in the country, and is now wealthy. Orchard swore that he planned to kidnap Paulsen's children and extort a ransom of \$30,000. The coup did not come off. Paulsen was called at this time to show that Orchard disposed of his interest in the mine some time before he left the state.

BOTH SIDES CHARGE CONSPIRACY

Miners Accuse Mine Owners of Crimes Laid at Miners' Door.

Boise, Idaho.—The end of the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with conspiracy to murder, is now within measurable distance. The case on Monday entered on its tenth week of hearing before Judge Fremont Wood in the district court of Ada county. Both sides have rested and the rebuttal has begun. Testimony has been introduced in support of the charge brought by the state of Idaho that a conspiracy existed among high officials of the Western Federation of Miners to intimidate all persons who ran counter to the purposes of union labor with a view to establish members of organized bodies of workmen as masters of the situation, thus commencing a political and industrial reorganization which, having its initiative in the west, should spread with irresistible force throughout every section of the country. Testimony has been introduced to show that, in pursuance of this conspiracy, eighteen men were murdered.

In defense of the man immediately concerned and the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who are charged with participation in the plans for murder as a means to the desired end, testimony has been introduced to show that another and counter-conspiracy existed among employers of labor in the west looking to the annihilation of the Western Federation of Miners in particular, because the federation represented the cause of organized labor. Testimony has been introduced to show that, in furtherance of the conspiracy among actual employers and capitalists, eighteen innocent men were killed, the constitution of the United States was violated and the conspiracy culminated in the state of Idaho becoming a party to an attempt to compass the death of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, whose secretary is now on trial.

For Suppression of Italian Violence in Louisiana.

Nashville, La.—The small village of Hahnville, consisting of a jail, a court house, one store, a river landing and a few farm houses, on Monday became the scene of Louisiana's most important criminal trial in a decade. Although the indictments, which charge the Italians with murder, call only for ferreting out men who kidnaped and strangled Walter Lamana, an 8-year-old New Orleans boy a month ago, the real aim is the suppression of Italian violence in this state.

Announcement.

I am now Located in the Building next to the J. F. Owens Meat Market daily invite my friends old and new—to call and inspect my stock of notions. All the Latest Styles in

Ladies' Furnishings, Dress Goods & Notions

Defendant in Celec. Summer Hats before making your Selection— at Boise is Heard in Own Behalf.

Positively Denies Every Material Statement Made by Orchard as to Series of Crimes by Alleged Conspiracy.

Boise, Idaho.—William D. Haywood took oath on Thursday, July 11, as a witness in his own defense, and in a lengthy narrative of his life and his work as a leader of his fellow miners, that was interrupted by adjournment, denied guilt of the murder of Frank Steunenberg and the manifold crimes charged against him by Harry Orchard. Haywood was pale and trembled with nervousness when he left the table of his counsel and walked around to the elevated witness stand, where he faced the judge and jury and raised his right hand to be sworn.

When he began to respond to Clarence Darrow's questions, his voice was low and somewhat uncertain, but within ten minutes he had regained his composure and for the rest of the afternoon he was master of his feelings. As he told of his boyhood that began with toil at the age of nine, and gave the history of his family, his invalid wife who sat just to the left of the witness stand began sobbing softly. Her mother-in-law and her nurse soon comforted her, however, and during the rest of the afternoon she and the rest of Haywood's kinsfolk remained quiet but deeply concerned auditors.

Haywood's testimony was chiefly characterized by positive denials of the allegations made against him by the prosecution. He denied that he met Orchard until some time after the Vindicator explosion, denied that he sent Orchard back to Cripple Creek to blow up the Independence station, denied participation in the Lyte Gregory murder, and denied suggesting or discussing the Steunenberg murder. He swore that he never gave Orchard any money at any time or place for any purpose. He declared that he never made a threat against Steunenberg, whom he said he regarded only as he did any politician who was being swayed by capitalist influence.

He told of a number of occasions when he met Orchard in Denver in the ordinary course of his relations with the two federations, and George A. Pettibone, and said he saw Orchard for the last time in August, 1905, when Orchard told him he was going to Alaska, and Haywood said he chided him for deserting his wife in Cripple Creek. The direct examination had not reached the connection of Jack Simpkins and the action of the federation after Steunenberg was murdered, when adjournment interrupted it.

The state completed the cross examination of Charles H. Moyer at noon, and in dealing with his testimony directed its strongest attack against the circumstances under which the federation at the suggestion of Jack Simpkins came to the relief of Orchard when he was arrested for killing Steunenberg. Senator Borah, who conducted the examination, emphasized the connection of Jack Simpkins and the federation and the fact that the federation without inquiry as to the guilt or innocence of Orchard, gave \$1,500 from its treasury to provide for his defense. He also developed the fact that the federation is providing for the defense of Steve Adams, who is charged with killing two claim jumpers at the instigation of Jack Simpkins. Moyer denied knowing anything about the \$100 that Haywood sent to Jack Simpkins a few days before Steunenberg was assassinated, and which is traced to Orchard by an unsigned note he got at Caldwell jail and a coincidence of dates.

Haywood was on the stand about six hours on Friday. Much of his testimony was a repetition in detail of what Moyer had said on the witness stand.

Once when Senator Borah pressed Haywood as to his sentiment toward former Governor Steunenberg, Haywood said quietly and with a smile, "I felt no different toward Steunenberg, Senator, than I do toward you, or any of these people."

Haywood in many particulars confirmed Orchard, but where Orchard connected Haywood or the Western Federation with crime the witness was very emphatic and prompt in his denials. He showed no hesitation or desire to conceal the fact that Orchard had visited him at his house or that he on different occasions had intimate conversations with Orchard. He denounced the administration of Colorado at the time of the troubles as corrupt and he extolled the value of the Western Federation. Throughout Haywood rang the note of antagonism to what he calls the capitalist class and his confirmed view that only by such methods as those followed by the Western Federation can the working man hope to control the situation.

Useless to Talk of War.

New York.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, one of Japan's most distinguished naval officers, is the guest of New York. The admiral and his suite arrived here from England on the steamer Carmania Wednesday morning, and will remain here until July 15. In his interviews the admiral depreciated the war scare which has recently appeared in both Japan and America. He said that no small incident could break the friendship which has existed for so many years between Japan and the United States.

Next door west of Owens Meat Market

UTAH

tion) has been on Friday with the adoption of a series of resolutions, principal among which was one upon the subject of the strained relations existing between capital and labor in this country, recognizing the seriousness of this condition, and recommending that the teachers of America at once enter upon a systematic course of instruction with regard to inculcating a stronger sense of patriotism and morality, the rights and duties of citizenship, and the security and sacredness of human life.

Second in importance to the resolution upon capital and labor, was one upon the subject of simplified spelling, indorsing the work of the simplified spelling board and directing the secretary of the association to adopt the shorter style of all of the 300 selected words in the publications of the association. This resolution which was a direct contradiction to the act of the board of directors in declaring, against the use of "thru," "tho" and "thoro," was adopted only after vigorous debate and strongly expressed opposition. It carried by a vote of 293 to 22, although it was claimed that many other than active members voted in the affirmative.

The resolutions further indorsed the efforts being made to increase the salaries of teachers, favored harmonizing of the child labor and truancy laws, and urged the state to provide for the education of every child; impressed upon educators that the building of character was the real aim of the schools, and deplored the tendency among children toward a disregard for constituted authority and lack of respect for age and superior wisdom; urged abolishment of secret societies, fraternities and sororities in schools, denouncing them as inimical to the interests of schools and pupils; declared for the merit system for the promotion of teachers and against political intrigue, and resolved strongly in favor of world peace and international arbitration.

WILL AVOID LITIGATION.

Government Settlers Number of Important Matters in Philippines.

Washington.—An agreement has been reached between the secretary of war and the representatives of the Catholic church in the Philippines regarding a number of important matters of controversy which will obviate the necessity of prolonging threatening and vexatious litigations.

Regarding the landed properties, the agreement provides that the Roman Catholic church, through the archbishop of Manila, shall possess absolute title to the land and property pertaining to the hospital of San Jose, the hospital of San Juan de Dios, the college of Santa Isabella. These properties are valued at \$2,066,000. The church relinquishes to the government of the Philippines all claims and demands upon the estate of Santa Potenciana and upon the hospital and foundation of Santa Lazzio, except that the archbishop is to retain possession of the block in which the present Santa Cruz cemetery is situated.

The Spanish-Filipino bank disputes also was settled, by which all claims to the exclusive privileges and to note issues beyond the amount approved by the American government are abandoned, but upon the other hand the bank receives the confirmation without litigation and important privileges.

Two Cent Fare on Burlington.

Omaha.—Assistant General Passenger Agent Buckingham of the Burlington railroad has announced that within ten days the Burlington would put into operation a two-cent fare schedule between all points on that system, regardless of whether or not the different states have passed a two-cent fare bill. The Burlington traverses Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois Minnesota and South Dakota. Clerks are now working upon the new schedule and the rate will be placed in operation just as quickly as the tariff is completed.

Kilrain and Sullivan Matched.

Boston.—After years of absence from the ring, Jake Kilrain, former opponent of John L. Sullivan, has agreed to meet the latter in a four-round bout at Chicago on July 22 for a purse of \$1,000. Kilrain, who is now special care taker of the Somerville, Mass., play ground, is in good trim and expects to beat Sullivan. Frank Hall, manager of Sullivan, framed up the match and says that it is a sure go.

Lumber Men Sent to Workhouse.

Toledo.—Judge Morris has sentenced the brick and lumber merchant convicted of violating the Valentine anti-trust law, and the bridge agents who pleaded guilty to infractions of this law. The brick men must pay \$1,000 and costs each. The lumber men and the bridge agents were sentenced to six months in the workhouse and costs. Sentences to the workhouse, however, have been suspended for ten days owing to that institution being quarantined against smallpox.